



2834

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<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____	3. Return postcard
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Firm or Individual name	Gerald T. Sekimura (Reg. No. 30,103) Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP 153 Townsend Street, Suite 800, San Francisco, CA 94107
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Date	October 7, 2003

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McGraw-Hill DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

Fourth Edition

Sybil P. Parker

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EXHIBIT A



On the cover: Pattern produced from white light by a computer-generated diffractive plate containing 529 square apertures arranged in a 23 x 23 array. (R. B. Hoover, Marshall Space Flight Center)

On the title pages: Aerial photograph of the Sinai Peninsula made by Gemini spacecraft. (NASA)

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McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, Fourth Edition

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permanent emplacement

uniform distribution of flagella on the body as }

Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding vermiform appendix. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

[CYTOL] In mammalian ova, the space between the zona pellucida at the time when the polar bodies are given off. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

[CHEM] The formation of unsaturated bonds by the condensation of aromatic aldehydes in the presence of acetic anhydride. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

inflammatory condition occurring at the site of the resultant fissuring. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

polycrystalline glass with abundant spherical or spherulitic inclusions which cause it to break into small pearllike fragments less than a centimeter across; it is usually less than a centimeter across and has the common pearly luster and has the common name of pearlstone. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

the texture of a glassy igneous rock, consisting of spherulites formed from cracks due to contraction. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a cloud variety, usually of the speech of distinct spaces between its elements as in blue sky, or higher clouds to be seen. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

unit indicating the degree of permeability of a structure; the unit is expressed as ft³ cp or ft³ day⁻¹ ft² psi⁻¹ ft cp. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

polymerizable mixture that cures without the need for a catalyst. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

perennially frozen ground, occurring in the Arctic region and remains below 0°C for several years, usually consolidated by ice or not and is a characteristic of the rock and soil particles of which it is composed. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

[GEO] Boreholes drilled in subsoil and in which the water is permanently frozen. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

[GEO] A small, shallow, isolated patch of ground that is unfrozen. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

A line on a map representing the boundary of a frozen area. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

[GEO] The upper limit of permafrost. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

table. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

ade name for any of several highly corrosion-resistant anodes. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

as a carbon, aluminum, or lead alloy, used in cathodic protection against corrosion. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

glow. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

The axis of the greatest moment of inertia about which it can rotate in equilibrium. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

[ENG] A readily identifiable, reliable benchmark that is intended to remain without change over a long period of time. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

adopted datum, and is located where it is believed to be negligible. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

acker [PETRO ENG] A packer able to withstand differentials to allow for its permeability-producing well. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

NOGR] A current which continues to flow after a seasonal change. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

OMAG] A signal reflected from an object to a radar site. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

see fixed emplacement. { 'pə-rə'tif-ləd- }

permanent error

permanent error [COMPUT SCI] An error that occurs when a sector mark on disk pack or floppy disk is incorrectly modified by writing data over it, and that can be corrected only by clearing the entire disk and rewriting the track and sector marks. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'erər }

permanent extinction [GEOL] The extinction of a lake by destruction of the lake basin, because of such processes as deposition of sediments, erosion of the basin rim, filling with vegetation, or catastrophic events. { 'pə-rə'mənənt ik'stink-shən }

permanent fault [COMPUT SCI] A hardware malfunction that always occurs when a particular set of conditions exists, and that can be made to occur deliberately, in contrast to a sporadic fault. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'fəult }

permanent finish [TEXT] Any one of a number of fabric treatments used to improve glaze, hand, or performance of fabrics; generally effective for the life of the fabric in normal use. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'finiʃ }

permanent gas [THERMO] A gas at a pressure and temperature far from its liquid state. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'gæs }

permanent hardness [CHEM] The hardness of water persisting after boiling. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'hɑ:d-nəs }

permanent ice foot [HYD] An ice foot that does not melt completely in summer. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'is 'fʊt }

permanent ink [MATER] Ink that contains up to 1% dissolved iron to prevent fading or washing away when dried. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'iŋk }

permanent magnet [ELECTROMAG] A piece of hardened steel or other magnetic material that has been strongly magnetized and retains its magnetism indefinitely. Abbreviated PM. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæɡ-nət }

permanent-magnet dynamic loudspeaker See permanent-magnet loudspeaker. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæɡ-nət dī'næm-ik 'ləʊd,spēk-ər }

permanent-magnet focusing [ELECTR] Focusing of the electron beam in a television picture tube by means of the magnetic field produced by one or more permanent magnets mounted around the neck of the tube. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæɡ-nət 'fōkəs-ɪŋ }

permanent-magnet loudspeaker [ENG ACOUS] A moving-conductor loudspeaker in which the steady magnetic field is produced by a permanent magnet. Also known as permanent-magnet dynamic loudspeaker. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæɡ-nət 'ləʊd,spēk-ər }

permanent-magnet moving-coil instrument [ENG] An ammeter or other electrical instrument in which a small coil of wire, supported on jeweled bearings between the poles of a permanent magnet, rotates when current is carried to it through spiral springs which also exert a restoring torque on the coil; the position of the coil is indicated by an attached pointer. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæɡ-nət 'mūv-ɪŋ 'kōil 'ɪn-strə-mənt }

permanent-magnet moving-iron instrument [ENG] A meter that depends for its operation on a movable iron vane that aligns itself in the resultant magnetic field of a permanent magnet and adjacent current-carrying coil. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæɡ-nət 'mūv-ɪŋ 'ɪrən 'ɪn-strə-mənt }

permanent-magnet stepper motor [ELEC] A stepper motor in which the rotor is a powerful permanent magnet and each stator coil is energized independently in sequence; the rotor aligns itself with the stator coil that is energized. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæɡ-nət 'step-ər 'mōd-ər }

permanent mold [MET] A reusable metal mold for the production of many castings of the same kind. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mōld }

permanent monument [MIN ENG] A monument of a lasting character for marking a mining claim; it may be a mountain, hill, or ridge. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'mæn-ə-mənt }

permanent press See durable press. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'pres }

permanent-press resin [ORG CHEM] A thermosetting resin, based on chemicals such as formaldehyde and maleic anhydride, which is used to impart crease resistance to textiles and fibers. Also known as durable-press resin. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'pres 'rez-ən }

permanent pump [MIN ENG] A pump on which the mine depends for the final disposal of its drainage. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'pʌmp }

permanent set [MECH] Permanent plastic deformation of a structure or a test piece after removal of the applied load. Also known as set. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'set }

permanent-split capacitor motor [ELEC] A capacitor motor in which the starting capacitor and the auxiliary winding remain in the circuit for both starting and running. Abbreviated PSC motor. Also known as capacitor start-run motor. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'splɪt kə'pəs-əd-ər 'mōd-ər }

permanent starch [MATER] An emulsion of polyvinyl acetate used for starching clothing and textiles; it is not removed by washing. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'stɑ:ʃ }

permanent storage [COMPUT SCI] A means of storing data for rapid retrieval by a computer; does not permit changing the stored data. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'stɔ:ɪdʒ }

permanent teeth [ANAT] The second set of teeth of a mammal, following the milk teeth; in humans, the set of 32 teeth consists of 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars, and 12 molars. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'ti:θ }

permanent thermocline See main thermocline. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'θɜ:m-ə-kli:n }

permanent water [HYD] A source of water that remains constant throughout the year. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'wɔ:d-ər }

permanent wave [FL MECH] A wave (in a fluid) which moves with no change in streamline pattern, and which, therefore, is a stationary wave relative to a coordinate system moving with the wave. { 'pə-rə'mənənt 'wæv }

permanganate [INORG CHEM] A purple salt of permanganic acid containing the MnO₄⁻ radical; used as an oxidizing agent and a disinfectant. { 'pə-rə'mæŋ-ɡə-nāt }

permanganic acid [INORG CHEM] HMnO₄. An unstable acid that exists only in dilute solutions; decomposes to manganese dioxide and oxygen. { 'pə-rə'mæŋ-ɡə-nɪk 'æs-əd }

Permasyn motor [ELEC] A synchronous motor which has permanent magnets embedded in the squirrel-cage rotor to provide an equivalent direct-current field. { 'pə-rə'mæ-sən 'mōd-ər }

permatron [ELECTR] Thermionic gas-discharge diode in which the start of conduction is controlled by an external magnetic field. { 'pə-rə'mæ-trən }

permeability [ELECTROMAG] A factor, characteristic of a material, that is proportional to the magnetic induction produced in a material divided by the magnetic field strength; it is a tensor when these quantities are not parallel. [FL MECH] 1. The ability of a membrane or other material to permit a substance to pass through it. 2. Quantitatively, the amount of substance which passes through the material under given conditions. [GEO] The capacity of a porous rock, soil, or sediment for transmitting a fluid without damage to the structure of the medium. Also known as perviousness. [NAV ARCH] The percentage of a given space in a ship that can be occupied by water. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē }

permeability alloy [MET] An iron-nickel alloy having greater magnetic susceptibility than iron. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē 'al-oi }

permeability-block method [PETRO ENG] Calculation method for oil recovery from water-drive oil fields in which there are variable-permeability distributions. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē 'blɒk 'meth-əd }

permeability coefficient [FL MECH] The rate of water flow in gallons per day through a cross section of 1 square foot under a unit hydraulic gradient, at the prevailing temperature or at 60°F (16°C). Also known as coefficient of permeability; hydraulic conductivity; Meinzer unit. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē 'kō-ɪ-fish-ənt }

permeability number [ENG] A numbered value assigned to molding materials indicating the relative ease of passage of gases through them. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē 'nəm-bər }

permeability profile [PETRO ENG] A graphical plot of porous reservoir permeability versus distance down the wellbore. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē 'prō-fɪl }

permeability trap [GEO] An oil trap formed by lateral variation within a reservoir bed which seals the contained hydrocarbons through a change of permeability. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē 'trap }

permeability tuning [ELEC] Process of tuning a resonant circuit by varying the permeability of an inductor; it is usually accomplished by varying the amount of magnetic core material of the inductor by slug movement. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bɪl-əd-ē 'tūn-ɪŋ }

permeable bed [GEO] A porous reservoir formation through which hydrocarbon fluids (oil or gas) or water (water-flood or interstitial) can flow. { 'pə-rə'mē-ə'bəl 'bed }

permeability



Mech magn
L = 1
R = r
cond
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sodium thiopental [PHARM] $C_{11}H_{17}N_2O_2SNa$ A yellowish-white powder, soluble in water and alcohol; used in medicine as a barbiturate. { 'söd-ê-əm ,thi-ə'pent-əl }

sodium thiosulfate [INORG CHEM] $Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$ White, translucent crystals or powder with a melting point of 48°C; soluble in water and oil of turpentine; used as a fixing agent in photography, for extracting silver from ore, in medicine, and as a sequestrant in food. Also known as sodium hyposulfite; sodium trisulfite. { 'söd-ê-əm ,thi-ə'səl,fāt }

sodium trichloroacetate [ORG CHEM] CCl_3COONa A toxic material, used in herbicides and pesticides. Abbreviated sodium TCA. { 'söd-ê-əm tri'klôr-ô'as-ə,tāt }

sodium 2,4,5-trichlorophenolate [ORG CHEM] $C_6H_2Cl_3ONa \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ Buff to light brown flakes, soluble in water, methanol, and acetone; used as a bactericide and fungicide. { 'söd-ê-əm 'tü 'fôr 'fiv tri'klôr-ô'fe,nāt }

sodium tripolyphosphate [INORG CHEM] $Na_3P_3O_{10}$ A white powder with a melting point of 622°C; used for water softening and as a food additive and texturizer. Abbreviated STPP. { 'söd-ê-əm tri,pāl-i'fä,sfāt }

sodium tungstate [INORG CHEM] $Na_2WO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ Water-soluble, colorless crystals; lose water at 100°C, melts at 692°C; used as a chemical intermediate analytical reagent, and for fireproofing. Also known as sodium wolframate. { 'söd-ê-əm 'təŋ,stāt }

sodium tungstophosphate [INORG CHEM] Approximately $2Na_2O \cdot P_2O_5 \cdot 12WO_3 \cdot 18H_2O$ A yellowish-white powder, soluble in water and alcohols; used to manufacture organic pigments, as an antistatic agent for textiles, in leather tanning, and as a water-resistant agent in plastic films, adhesives, and cements. Also known as sodium phosphotungstate. { 'söd-ê-əm 'twelv 'təŋ-stô'fä,sfāt }

sodium undecylenate [ORG CHEM] $C_{11}H_{19}O_2Na$ A white, water-soluble powder that decomposes above 200°C; used in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals as a bacteriostat and fungistat. { 'söd-ê-əm ,ən,də'sə'le,nāt }

sodium-vapor lamp [ELECTR] A discharge lamp containing sodium vapor, used chiefly for outdoor illumination. { 'söd-ê-əm 'vā-pər 'lamp }

sodium wolframate See sodium tungstate. { 'söd-ê-əm 'wul-frə,mīt }

sodium xanthate See sodium ethylxanthate. { 'söd-ê-əm 'zan,thāt }

sodium xanthogenate See sodium ethylxanthate. { 'söd-ê-əm zan'thā-jə,nāl }

sofar [NAV] A system of fixing a position at sea by exploding a charge under water, measuring the time for the shock waves to travel through water to three widely separated shore stations, and calculating the position of the explosive by triangulation; the explosive can be dropped from a lifeboat by survivors of air or sea disasters. Derived from sound fixing and ranging. { 'sō,fär }

soffione [GEOL] A jet of steam and other vapors issuing from the ground in a volcanic area. { ,sā-fē'ō-nē }

soffit [CIV ENG] The underside of a horizontal structural member, such as a beam or a slab. { 'sāf-ət }

soffoslan knob See frost mound. { sə'fō-zhən 'nāb }

soft automation [ENG] Automatic control, chiefly through the use of computer processing, with relatively little reliance on computer hardware. { 'sōft ,ôd-ə'mā-shən }

soft cataract [MED] A cataract, affecting the cortex of the lens of the eye, which is of soft consistency and has a milky appearance. { 'sōft 'kad-ə,rakt }

soft chancre See chancroid. { 'sōft 'shəŋ-kər }

soft coal See bituminous coal. { 'sōft 'kōl }

soft copy [COMPUT SCI] Information that is displayed on a screen, given by voice, or stored in a form that cannot be read directly by a person, as on magnetic tape, disk, or microfilm. { 'sōft 'kāp-ē }

soft-copy terminal [COMPUT SCI] A computer terminal that presents its output through an electronic display, rather than printing it on paper. { 'sōft 'kāp-ē 'tərmən-əl }

soft coral [INV ZOO] The common name for coelenterates composing the order Alcyonacea; the colony is supple and leathery. { 'sōft 'kār-əl }

soft crash [COMPUT SCI] A halt in computer operations in which the computer operator has enough warning time to take action to minimize the effects of the stoppage. { 'sōft 'krash }

soft dot [GRAPHICS] A dot on a screened halftone with an

excessive fringe having an area almost as large as the dot itself. { 'sōft 'dāt }

soft edit [COMPUT SCI] A checking and correction process that allows data in which problems have been identified to be accepted by a computer system. { 'sōft 'ed-īt }

softening agent [MATER] 1. A substance that is added to another substance to increase softness; for example, stearic acid added to plastics, fat-liquoring agents to leather, and fatty alcohol to fabrics. 2. A chemical that softens hard water by removing or trapping calcium and magnesium ions. { 'sōf-ən-ŋ ,ā-jənt }

softening point [PHYS] For a substance which does not have a definite melting point, the temperature at which viscous flow changes to plastic flow. { 'sōf-ən-ŋ ,pōint }

softening range [PHYS] The temperature range in which material without a melting point goes from a rigid to a soft condition. { 'sōf-ən-ŋ ,rāŋj }

soft error [COMPUT SCI] An error that occurs in automatic operations but does not recur when the operation is attempted a second time. { 'sōft 'er-ər }

soft failure [COMPUT SCI] A failure that can be overcome without the assistance of a person with specialized knowledge to repair the device. { 'sōft 'fāl-yər }

soft ground [MIN ENG] 1. A mineral deposit which can be mined without drilling and shooting hard rock. 2. The rock about underground openings that does not stand well and requires heavy timbering. { 'sōft 'grāund }

soft hail See snow pellets. { 'sōft 'hāl }

soft hammer [ENG] A hammer having a head made of a soft material, such as copper, lead, rawhide, or plastic; used to prevent damage to a finished surface. { 'sōft 'ham-ər }

soft-iron ammeter [ENG] An ammeter in which current in a coil causes two pieces of magnetic material within the coil, one fixed and one attached to a pointer, to become similarly magnetized and to repel each other, moving the pointer; used for alternating-current measurement. { 'sōft 'ī-rən 'am,ēd-ər }

soft landing [AERO ENG] The act of landing on the surface of a planet or moon without damage to any portion of the vehicle or payload, except possibly the landing gear. { 'sōft 'land-ŋ }

soft limiting [ELECTR] Limiting in which there is still an appreciable increase in output for increases in input signal strength up into the range at which limiting action occurs. { 'sōft 'lim-əd-ŋ }

soft magnetic material [ELECTROMAG] A magnetic material which is relatively easily magnetized or demagnetized. { 'sōft mag'net-ik mə'tir-ē-əl }

soft missile base [CIV ENG] A missile-launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion. { 'sōft 'mis-əl ,bās }

soft palate [ANAT] The posterior part of the palate which consists of an aggregation of muscles, the tensor veli palatini, levator veli palatini, azygos uvulae, palatoglossus, and palatopharyngeus, and their covering mucous membrane. { 'sōft 'pal-ət }

soft patch [COMPUT SCI] A temporary change in a computer program's machine language that is carried out while the program is in memory, and thus prevails only for the duration of a single run of the program. [ENG] A patch in a crack in a vessel such as a steam boiler consisting of a soft material inserted in the crack and covered by a metal plate bolted or riveted to the vessel. { 'sōft 'pach }

soft phosphate [MATER] Powdery, impure tricalcium phosphate separated in fertilizer manufacture from rock and pebble phosphates. { 'sōft 'fä,sfāt }

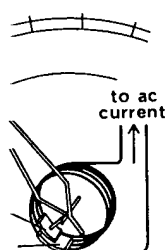
soft point [ORD] A bullet with a soft point, intended to spread upon striking a target with some resistance, such as the flesh of game; not permitted in combat operations. { 'sōft 'pōint }

soft radiation [PHYS] Radiation whose particles or photons have a low energy, and, as a result, do not penetrate any type of material readily. { 'sōft ,rād-ē'ā-shən }

soft rime [HYD] A white, opaque coating of fine rime deposited chiefly on vertical surfaces, especially on points and edges of objects, generally in supercooled fog. { 'sōft 'rim }

soft rock [MIN ENG] Rock that can be removed by air-operated hammers, but cannot be handled economically by a pick. [PETR] 1. A broad designation for sedimentary rock. 2. A rock that is relatively nonresistant to erosion. { 'sōft 'rāk }

IRON AMMETER



of the repulsion-type ammeter showing the movable pieces of material.

soft rot [PL PATH] of plant parts caused by a fungus. { 'sōft 'rōt }

soft rubber [MAT] by adding 0.5 to 8 { 'sōft 'rāb-ər }

soft sector [COMI] the locations of sectors written on the storage means. { 'sōft 'sektər }

soft-shell disease by a chitinous bacterium. { 'sōft 'shell 'dīzēz }

soft shower [NUC] penetrate 6 to 8 inches mainly of electrons. { 'sōft 'shower }

soft solder [MET] tin. Also known as soft soldering. { 'sōft 'sōldər }

soft tube [ELECTR] about 0.000002 atmosphere, the remaining penetrating rays through the tube. 2. See gassy. { 'sōft 'tūb }

software [COMPUT] particular kind of code associated with a computer program, and operating system. { 'sōft 'wēr }

software compatibility with respect to which a source program will compile and execute in the other. { 'sōft 'wēr 'kəm-pat-ē-bəl-ē-ty }

software driver to handle the interactive equipment, changing the driver. { 'sōft 'wēr 'drīv-ər }

software engineering the application of scientific and engineering principles to the design, development, and testing of computer programs. { 'sōft 'wēr 'en-jī-nī-ŋ }

software flexibility change easily in requirements. { 'sōft 'wēr 'flek-sə-bəl-ē-ty }

software floating point allow high-level programming point arithmetic on arithmetic. { 'sōft 'wēr 'flōt-ŋ 'pōint 'ar-ith-mē-tik }

software interface whereby computer program and one language. { 'sōft 'wēr 'īn-tər-fās }

software maintenance errors in software system running the software. { 'sōft 'wēr 'mēn-tē-nāns 'mēn-tē-nāns }

software monitor to the performance of a counting package, but of various components of the control program. { 'sōft 'wēr 'mōn-ī-tər }

software multiplexing time-sharing or multiplexing unit, which interleaves its attention for service, in such a way that it is processed in parallel. { 'sōft 'wēr 'mūl-tī-pleks-ŋ }

software package some specific function than one computer user, used without modification of the computer system. { 'sōft 'wēr 'pāk-ĭj }

software path length machine-language instruction task. Also known as software piracy. { 'sōft 'wēr 'pāt 'lenth }